

The Colored People.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1855.

[TWO PENCE.]

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON III.



CHARLES LOUIS NAPOLEON, EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

CHARLES LOUIS NAPOLEON was born on the 20th of April, 1808, at Paris. His birth was treated as a great event, and celebrated by a joyful salute from the grand army. That, and the notice subsequently taken of him in his childhood by his uncle, the Emperor, probably gave rise to the rumour that the distinctions conferred on him were those bestowed by a fond father on a favourite son. It is a remarkable fact, that his name was first inserted in the register which was to regulate the succession to the imperial crown. Napoleon was then childless, had no hopes of issue by Josephine, and had not contemplated calling for a divorce. In consequence of this, when the chances of war had possessed him of the Archduchess Maria Louisa, "as a trophy," and she had borne him a son, the name of the King of Rome followed that of Charles Louis Napoleon. Strange and astounding changes convulsed Europe while he was yet an infant. The great chief, at whose name no small portion of the world had "turned pale," had "fallen from his high estate," and had become the monarch of an insignificant island. Another turn of Fortune's wheel brought him again to France, restored him to the Tuilleries, and seemed to have given him back his former greatness. Yet another change succeeded. Miserable defeat overwhelmed him, and he became a prisoner, to die at St. Helena. The events here glanced at greatly affected the fortunes of Charles Louis. He had been regarded as the heir of the Emperor, and even when the latter returned from Elba in 1815 his young nephew stood beside him during the holding of the *Champ de Mai*, and was presented to the deputations from the people and the army. "These solemn

scenes," we read in the *Biographie des Hommes du Jour*, "must have deeply impressed his infant mind, and his affections for France sprung up rapidly under the caresses of the Emperor. When the latter embraced him for the last time at Malmaison, young Napoleon Louis, then but seven years old, showed very strong feelings; he wanted to follow his uncle; he cried out weeping, that he would go and fire off the cannon; and his mother Hortense had much ado to pacify him." The display of childish affection and eagerness to avenge what he supposed to be the wrongs done to his uncle, was remarkable; but not inconsistent with the feelings he evinced in subsequent years. From an early period the ambition of his far-famed relative seems to have been known to him, and soon became his passion. His education was commenced at Augsburg, where his classical studies were directed by M. Lebas, and where he acquired the German language. Hence he accompanied his mother to Switzerland. In the canton of Thurgau he attended courses of natural philosophy and chemistry; and at the same time applied himself to military science. He studied engineering at Thun, under General Dufour, and was anxious to acquire military habits. A letter written to his mother in September, 1830, informs her that he was then, being still in Switzerland, "engaged in military reconnoitring in the mountains, walking ten or twelve leagues a day, with his knapsack at his back, and sleeping under a tent at the foot of a glacier." It was, however, soon known that he considered himself the head of the Bonaparte family, and that he was no stranger to that ambition which had exalted the name of his uncle. His aspirations in that

character are said to have been encouraged by La Fayette, who, now grown old, and having favoured the movement which made Louis Philippe the King of the French, began to think that in that he had erred, and that France had not gained with him those republican institutions which were necessary to her happiness. It is even reported that he lamented the share he had taken in the movement of 1830, and the elevation of Louis Philippe; and to have advised Charles Louis to seize the first opportunity of presenting himself to France. In order to be near him, he went to Baden in July, 1836, when he was visited by many officers from Alsace and Lorraine. Among them was a Colonel Vaudrey, with whom he became intimate, and to him he unfolded his views. His design, he said, was "to come with a popular banner—the most popular, the most glorious of all—to offer a rallying point to all that was national in every party; to restore to France her dignity without a general war—her liberty without license—her stability without despotism." Vaudrey agreed to aid his designs, and it was arranged that he should attempt to commence an insurrection at Strasburg. Thither he journeyed, and it was suddenly announced to a party of officers that Prince Louis Napoleon was at Strasburg. But notwithstanding all their plans, the Prince found that his wishes were doomed to be blighted. He was neglected, and his orders not attended to. Not only did he fail in persuading the soldiers to declare for him, but he presently found the gates of the barracks were shut upon him, and he and his followers made prisoners. Subsequent events proved that the caution which was deemed superfluous was founded on no exag-

Of these watchmen M. Fournier has some pleasant anecdotes. Especially ridiculous is the story of Gauthier, cleric, chevalier of the watch in 1418, who added some soldiers to his troop, that the bandits might get out of the way of his steel. But the Parisians were not the dupes of artifice; and the pleasantries of the people he pretended to court, made at his expense, soon compelled him to send away his artists.

We cannot follow the historian of Paris yearns through the Middle Ages and its subsequent epochs to the present hour. Still his picture of Paris is drawn by the religious bodies of the capital in the Middle Ages,—of the expiatory candles which criminals were com-
manded to burn on the spot where they had committed a crime,—have a certain interest. The subject is perhaps not important in itself; but its study may be of use to men who have historical points of greater moment. Elaborate oratorical treatises have been written on pastrys—on boots—on shoes—not of importance in themselves perhaps, but repeat, presenting useful matter for the historical painter-streter. It may not yet of great use to know the exact form of pastry consumed by Henry the Fourth; but in a general survey of his reign,—in a description of a banquet given at his time,—such a point might fall into the narrative with no harm. In the same way, the history of lanterns is so much the more interesting, as it imports into the picture enough not, we repeat, of importance in itself, but useful to historical painters and writers, for the minutiae of details; and to these painters and writers we recommend it.



jumped over the parapet, and made a dash on the rifle pits and advance works of the Russians, and directly they saw the red coats every-
behind them."—Letter from the Crimea.

"9:50 a.m.—The enemy has brought up his mortar and gun boats nearer to his left flank, concentrating his fire on the fort of Weter-Swartoe, but, God be praised, has not succeeded in doing any damage.
"All our batteries are intact."

To the Editor of the "Colored News."

Sir,—The writer of the enclosed letter, an Irish lad of 18, had been a milk-boy up to last autumn, when he enlisted. As the description it contains of the affair of the 7th is very correct and animated, coinciding to a remarkable degree with the highly finished picture of the *Times* correspondent, I send it, thinking you might possibly insert it in your paper.

Your humble and obedient servant,
F. KYNSEY.

Appleton, Lancashire, July 2.

"Camp before Sebastopol, June 15.

"Dear Sir,—It is with pleasure I address these few lines to you, hoping to find you in good health, as I am happy to inform you this leaves me the same at present, thank God. Dear Sir, I would have wrote sooner, only there was nothing worth writing. As I was aware that you would always hear of my health when my mother would receive a letter, I thought it best not to trouble you with trifles. At my rate, Sir, to inform you of our proceedings out here, and to give you a proper detail of the opening of the bombardment for the third and last time, as we all thought here, we opened fire from all our batteries on the evening of the 7th instant, and the enemy answered us in a courageous manner. It was kept all that night and until the evening of the 8th. About 4 o'clock you could notice a great number of French troops pass by our encampment, and move on to their advance works. The English at the same time sent a small reinforcement to our trenches, and all the remainder of the night attack were under arms and ready for anything. There was none of our regiment in the trenches that evening, as we only came off in the morning, so we were under arms, and had just piled them, when all eyes were turned towards the Mamelon Battery, which is in front of our camp, and in the moment you might see the French climbing up the batteries on all sides; every man's heart was in his mouth to know the result. We saw the big guns silenced, and nothing going on but musketry on both sides. At last the musketry ceases, and our batteries open a tremendous fire on the retreating Russians, and now them down in scores. At the same time the enemy's shipping opens fire on the French, who had gained the battery by this time, and actually I thought they would blow the battery and every one that was on it away. I forgot to mention that the Mamelon is quite close to the Harbour, and the broadsides of shell that they sent in was awful, but still the French kept their ground, and our batteries from Inkermann soon silenced their shipping. When the French saw they had the battery they were not satisfied without attacking the Malakhoff Tower, which is quite close to the Mamelon, and

although they had no orders to do so, at it they went but had not such good luck as before. They soon got under range of the big guns, but were met by a large body of infantry who kept up a galling fire of musketry on them and besides they had another obstacle to overcome. The enemy had a large trench dug around the battery, 20 feet wide and 18 deep, besides a large ditch or wall to cross, and they had no means of doing this, so they had to retire with a great loss, as I am told.

"While this was going on with the French, I can assure you that the English were not idle, but as soon as the signal of rockets went up every man that was in the trenches, reserve and all, jumped over the parapet, and made a dash on the rifle pits and the advance works of the Russians, and directly they saw the red coats every man of them 'hooked it,' and left their muskets behind them. Our men, like the French, had no orders to go any further than the trenches. They are quite close to the Redan Battery, but they would not be stopped, and followed up the enemy to the Redan Battery, where they were met by all the men they could muster in the town, I think, and driven back with a great loss. However, our men did not retire, so eager were they to engage the enemy, but moved along to the right in excellent order to the Malakhoff Tower along with the French, but at last the allies retired, as they had not the means of crossing the trench, and, besides, it was getting late, and we thought it better to secure what we had, in case of them trying to retake it. We kept up the fire next day, and silenced the Tower and Redan Batteries at 1 o'clock. On the 10th there was a ding of truce up for four hours to bury their dead, and, as usual, all countries intermixed, and some of our men gave the Russians lights for their pipes. I must conclude at present with my kind wishes to —, and accept the same yourself from yours sincerely."

General Pennyfather says we are sure of Sebastopol, but the Russians fight to extermination, and that the slaughter has been terrific. They do not now bury their dead, but lay them out in various streets which have suffered from our shot, and cover them with the debris of the houses we have destroyed by cannonade, and she thinks with a view, more particularly, to a speedy evacuation of the place, leaving it in a state unfit for us to hold. In fact, under all circumstances, he seems to think it would be impossible for us to hold it.

August 18.—Robert Boyle, born 1627. Boyle was one of the brightest luminaries of science in the age in which he lived. Lismore, in Ireland, claims the honour of his birthplace 1627, and about 1654 he entered at Oxford and engaged with ardour in the prosecution of his researches in experimental philosophy. After the Restoration he was received with favour by the king, and strongly solicited by Lord Chancellor Clarendon to enter the Church, where he had every prospect of obtaining the highest preferments; but his conscientious scruples prevented his compliance. He was one of the first fellows of the Royal Society, and a member of the Council. His philosophical writings are very voluminous, and from the large portion of experimental knowledge and observation of the works of nature which they contain, have proved a fertile storehouse of facts, from which many subsequent discoveries have been derived, and he also wrote many theological tracts, and on his death, in 1691, bequeathed £50 a year for the endowment of a lecture on the evidences of Christianity.

19.—Sir William Blackstone, died 1780. This eminent English lawyer will ever be celebrated for his famous commentaries. They afford an elaborate and popular exposition of the English laws and constitution. He uniformly leans to the side of prerogative, and his notions with regard to religious toleration slightly tarnish his otherwise well-earned reputation.

20.—Robert Bloomfield, died 1823.

21.—John Slaney, born 1763. Mr. Slaney is celebrated from the following romantic adventure, which befel him on the low flat shores in Hampshire, opposite the Isle of Wight. Mounted on his mud pattens, he was traversing one of these midland plains in quest of ducks; and being only intent on his game, he suddenly found the waters, which had been brought forward with uncommon rapidity by some peculiar circumstance of tide, had made an alarming progress around him. To whatever part he ran, he found himself completely invested by the tide; a thought struck him, as the only hope of safety; he retired to that part which was yet uncovered with water, and sticking the barrel of his gun (which, for the purpose of shooting wild swan, was very long) deep into the mud, he resolved to hold fast by it as a support against the waves, and to wait the ebbing of the tide. A common tide, he had reason to believe, would not in that place have reached above his middle, but this was a spring tide, and brought forward by a strong westerly wind. The water had now reached him; it covered the ground on which he stood; it rippled over his feet; it gained his knees, his waist. But when the water was swallowed up, till, at length it advanced over his very shoulders. With a palpitating heart he gave himself up for lost. Still, however, he held fast by his anchor; his eye was eagerly bent in search of some boat which might take its course that way; but none appeared. A solitary head, sometimes covered by a wave, was no object to be desisted from shore at the distance of half a league. Whilst he was making up his mind to the terrors of certain destruction, his attention was called to a new object. He thought he saw the uppermost of his coat begin to appear. No mariner could behold a cape at sea with greater transport than he did the uppermost button of his coat! But the fluctuation of the water was such, and the turn of the tide so slow, that it was yet some time before he dared venture to assure himself that the button was fairly above the level of the flood. At length, however, a second button appearing at intervals, his sensations may now be conceived than described; and his joy gave him spirits and resolution to support his uneasy situation four or five hours longer, till the waters had fully retired.

22.—Warren Hastings, died 1818.

Spencer, born 1553. One of the greatest of English poets. His "Shepherd's Calendar" appeared in 1576. His "Faery Queen" was dedicated to Queen Elizabeth, who appointed him poet laureate, and conferred upon him a pension. In 1580 he was made secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, but on the rebellion of Tyone, he was compelled to return to England. He died in 1599.

23.—American War commenced 1775.

Mrs. Trimmer, born 1741. This worthy woman and most excellent writer was the daughter of Joshua and Sarah Kirby, and was born in the town of Ipswich. Her father was known in the literary world as an able writer on the subject of perspective, which science he had the honour to teach to the principal members of the Brunswick family. His daughter was educated in French and English and the other usual accomplishments at a boarding school near Ipswich, but removed with her parents to London at a very early period of her life. She had great taste for drawing, and executed a few specimens of very considerable merit; but her favourite amusement was reading, by which she gave a very high degree of cultivation to a mind naturally acute and tenacious. In her twenty-first year she married Mr. James Trimmer, of Brentford, a gentleman of exemplary character, by whom she had twelve children—six sons and six daughters—whose education became the constant subject of her anxiety and delight. She used to say, that as soon as she became a mother, her thoughts were turned so entirely to the subject of education, that she scarcely read a book, on any other topic, and believed she almost wearied her friends by making it so frequently the subject of conversation. From this, however, the happiest results followed, not only to her family, which became most exemplary in knowledge and virtue, but to the world at large, by her wishing to extend the blessings of her admirable plan to other families. This produced a valuable series of publications, which soon became popular, and with the cordial approbation of those who consider religion as the only solid basis of morality; divines, but some of them have been admitted on the list of publications dispensed by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Mrs. Trimmer died suddenly in the 69th year of her age, in 1810. As she was sitting in her study, in the chair in which she was accustomed to write, she bowed her head upon her bosom and expired. Her children, who were accustomed to see her occasionally take repose in this manner, could scarcely persuade themselves that she was not asleep, and it was not till after the lapse of some time that they could be made to believe that their affectionate parent had dropped off into the sleep of death. The published works of this lady are so well known, that it would be unnecessary to give a list—the chief ornament of the whole is, however, her "Guardian of Education," 5 vols. She was induced to undertake this periodical work by observing the mischief that had crept into various publications for the use of children, and she feared, if something were not done to open the eyes of the public to this growing evil, the minds of youth would be poisoned, and irreparable injury be sustained. There is hardly just cause for alarm, when it is known that the two principal maris for insidious publications were under the management of men who had only avarice to prompt them, and were notorious for their avowed contempt of religion.

24.—Rev. George Crabbe, born 1754. Mr. Crabbe was born at Alborough, in Suffolk, and at the time of his death had reached the advanced age of seventy-eight. Notwithstanding considerable peculiarities, and some obvious faults of manner, it

is impossible to pursue any of Crabbe's productions without feeling yourself to be in the hands of a writer of great power, and a true poet. In some of his pieces he has displayed both a soaring imagination and a delicate sense of beauty; but he is most popularly known as the poet of poverty and wretchedness—the stern explorer and describer of the deepest and darkest recesses of human suffering and crime. Perhaps he has occasioned more gloom in the regions in which he was thus accustomed to wander than what is exaggerated; but it would be easy to select abundant proof from his writings; and if he delineated with an unparalled pen both the miseries and the virtues of the poor, he could also sympathize with their enjoyments and estimate their virtues as cordially as any man that ever lived.

25.—*Sir Robert Walpole*, born 1675. This once distinguished statesman was the descendant of a very ancient family, so denominated from Walpole, in Norfolk, in which parish the family had its residence. Sir Robert was the third, but the eldest surviving son of Robert Walpole, Esq. He was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge. In July, 1700, he married Catherine, daughter of Sir John Shorter, Lord-mayor of London, a woman of exquisite beauty and accomplished manners. On his father's death in 1700 he was elected member of Parliament for Castle Rising, but afterwards represented Lynn Regis, and was regularly chosen for that place, till he was created Earl of Orford. He was distinguished as a zealous speaker on Whig interest, and was appointed Secretary of the Admiralty and Treasurer of the Navy in 1710. But in this last-mentioned year a change of ministry took place, of a description so violent, that he was not only removed from his employments, but was committed to the Tower, where he continued six months, and in the meantime was expelled from his seat in the House of Commons. On the dissolution of this Parliament, he was again chosen for Lynn Regis, and on the accession of George I. he was made paymaster of the guards and garrisons at home, and of the forces abroad, and he was given a seat in the privy council. The following year he was constituted First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer. In 1717 he resigned these offices, but resumed the same in 1720, and in 1723 was made sole Secretary of State during the absence of the king at Hanover. In this year the king rewarded his services by creating his son Baron Walpole, and he was ever afterwards in his own person by the orders of the Bath and Garter. On the accession of George II. he has continued in his offices, and from this time remained Prime, or rather sole Minister, and had the entire management of the affairs of the kingdom until February, 1741, when he was created Earl of Orford, and immediately after resigned. The interview, when he took leave of the king, is said to have been highly affecting. On kneeling down to kiss his hand, the king burst into tears, and Walpole was some time in the same posture, while the king was so overpowered, that he was unable to rise from the ground. When he at length rose, the king shed his regret for the loss of so faithful a counsellor, expressed his gratitude for his long services, and his hope of receiving advice from him on important occasions. The Earl did not long survive this touching event. He expired March 18th, 1745, aged 69. In his private character, Sir Walpole is universally allowed to have had amiable and benevolent qualities. His character as a statesman was the subject of political controversy. His fate indeed has been extremely singular. While in power he was reviled with unceasing obloquy, and his whole conduct arraigned as a mass of corruption and political depravity. As time softened the aspirations of personal animosity, and as the spirit of party subsided, there was scarcely one of his opponents who did not, privately or publicly, retract their unqualified censures, and pay a due tribute to the wisdom which guided his administration.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AMELIA RITZBURG (HYDE PARK GARDENS).—Never walk alone. Ladies who prefer walking should always, when practicable, have a companion. If a gentleman, so much the better, as there are many idle, well-dressed scoundrels continually prowling about, who take every opportunity of annoying the unprotected female. This particular class is made up of bloated, ruined gamblers, and the swell-mob; and many of them make the ladies too often foolishly display. While on this subject, we recommend those travelling to take a hint on this point: we are continually reading in the police reports of robberies about London in the streets, omnibuses, &c.; and really it is imprudent for ladies to display gold watches and chains—it is a sort of premium to temptation. We also caution them against stopping to look into the shop-windows, however great may be the temptation; as it is at such places the lady is most likely to lose any property she may have about her.

A NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER (PORTSEA).—The escapes are almost miraculous. A private addressing his brother at Nottingham, says:—"I had a very narrow escape myself the other night, when I was at work in the trenches. It was about 12 o'clock at night, and we were having our grog served to us, and I had got the pot to my lips, when a grape shot, weighing 2 lbs., whizzed past, and took the pot right out of my hand, not doing me any harm, but did appointing me very much in respect of losing my grog."

AN ARTISAN (MANCHESTER).—The Barberini Vase was formed by making an artificial opal, which was then blown out as is now done with glass vessels; after which part of the outer layer was cut away, leaving the figures in relief.

A FRIEND TO MERCY (NEWPORT).—We acquiesce in the propriety of your remarks, and think that Government may yet be induced to grant an unconditional pardon to John Frost, who was transported for life at the Monmouth Special Commission for his connexion with the Chartist movement. We have seen a letter, in which the unfortunate old man says:—"I really should like to come home. I am now in my 71st year, and I find the desire increases with age to spend my last days in my native country. Surely 15 years in a penal colony is a severe expiation of my offence. If any one had told me as I was leaving England that I should survive 15 years of such mortification and suffering, and, at the age of threescore and ten be in pretty good health, I should scarcely have believed him."

M. B. (BRIGHTON).—More than three centuries have elapsed since the spectacle of an English Monarch publicly entertained at royal hospitality by the Sovereign of France was exhibited to the wondering eyes of the inhabitants of the two countries. From the time of the Field of the Cloth of Gold to the present day, no British King or Queen has entered with the pomp and grandeur of state the French

kingdom, or openly appeared before the eyes of the French people as the guest of their Monarch and nation. Never since the days of Francis I. has a reigning English Monarch made a public progress through France, or been presented to the general gaze of the enthusiastic French people.

WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES for STRAND.—Mr. and Mrs. JOHN ISAACS, 310, and 320, of Cloth, Regiments, Outfits, Boots, Linen, Trunkets; Old Gold and Silver, and other Laces; Plate, Jewellery, and Miscellaneous goods of all kinds. Ladies and gentlemen having any of the above to sell, in good or bad condition, will meet with immediate attention at their residence by a letter addressed to Messrs. Isaacs, Colonial Clothing, 310 and 320, Strand (opposite Somerset-house).—N.B. All parcels from town or country, large or small, the utmost value remitted. If the price not approved, of the goods returned. Established forty-seven years. References: Messrs. Twining, Bankers, Strand, and London and Colonial Bank, Covent-garden.

LOOKING-GLASSES.—THE COMMERCIAL and PLATE GLASS COMPANY, Manager, CHARLES M'LEAN, 78, 79, 80, Fleet-street, and 135, Oxford-street, offer in name and the number, very respectfully invite the nobility, the public, and the trade to inspect their extensive and magnificent stock of CHIMNEY, CONSOLE, and PIER GLASSES, framed in a variety of styles; console, centre, and pier tables; solid mahogany table and cheval glasses, girandoes, &c., and the public will find on inspection the quality and variety of the goods. The extent of their trade, and being manufacturers, supply looking glasses and plate glass of about one-half the price usually given. The goods are of the highest quality and warranted. Estimates given all over England, free of expense.—May be had gratis, and sent free by post, large sheets of drawings, exhibiting the exact patterns and prices of about 400 various sized looking glasses, picture frames, cornices, console tables, &c.

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The Colored News.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1855.

Who could have foretold when the gory sword of war was sheathed at the close of the last European struggle, that when again drawn in world-stirring strife, it would be in union with, and not in opposition to, the very nation with whom a cessation of hostilities had just been concluded? Yet so it is. During the forty years of peace which so happily intervened, old enmities subsided, prejudices were removed, the people of the two nations freely intermingled with each other, civilisation and enlightened progress did the work silently but surely, and formed the foundation at last of an alliance, whose warm sincerity and cordiality exceeds even the intensity of former animosity. This alliance has now been solemnly ratified before the eyes of the world by the mutual interchange of courtesies between the sovereigns of the two greatest countries in the world. Scarcely three months ago England entertained Louis Napoleon and his Empress with all the courtly splendor which befitted the exalted rank of the royal guests. This visit Her Majesty has now returned. For the details of her reception in the gay and brilliant capital of France, we refer our readers to another section of our paper; but we cannot refrain from observing that, if our welcome to the Emperor and Empress of the French consisted less in external splendour and display, the deep national feeling which was expressed in the characteristic cheers from assembled multitudes was none the less significant. In Paris, however, ample scope presents itself for supplying the deficiency of outward demonstration, and our Queen has had ocular and unmistakable indications of the thorough good understanding which exists between the two countries, from the prince to the peasant. "Queen's weather," for which we must all be thankful at this critical period of harvest operations, accompanied Her Majesty to Queen. Having safely and pleasantly conveyed the English Queen to French shores, the tides, however, were not so propitious to the Parisians. Notwithstanding all the efforts of M. Petiet, between Bologne and Paris, the royal cortège arrived "one hour too late," and although in some cases the axiom "better late than never" holds good, twilight afforded but little opportunity to our neighbours to witness the royal appreciation of their kind and honest enthusiasm, to give vent to which many had paid a very high price, besides waiting in the sun nearly twelve hours. On their part all was prepared, from the dashing military assembled in tens of thousands to the *petite girls* in white of the Empress's schools, the *jeunes filles de charment*. Nothing was wanting along the whole line of the Boulevards—forming so excellent a way for processions—that such indefatigable holiday makers as are the inhabitants of the gay city of Paris, could press therefore, some chagrin at such a *contretemps*. Sunday was spent in quiet at St. Cloud, but Monday commenced a round of sight seeing, and during the week ample opportunities were afforded by our excellent Sovereign for the gratification of national curiosity; and the friendship thus cemented between the two countries—based as it is in the most enlightened principles—must be permanent in defence of the cause of liberty and civilisation. The visit of our Queen of England to the Emperor of France will form an important chapter in the future history of Europe.

Bankrupts.

FIDY, J. C. Dalton, Coleman-street, City, dealer in shares—T. Earle, Parliament-street, Westminster, railway contractor and contractor for public works—J. Downhill, Tipton, Stafford, shoe and shoe maker—J. Whitcomb, 10, West Hill, London, ironmonger—J. W. Taylor, Nottingham, hosier—E. W. Knight, Stall-street, Bath, dealer in China, glass, and earthenware—G. Gidley, Torquay, Devon, stage broker and bill discounter—W. B. Whitely, K. Kington, Devon, miller and farmer—W. Leedham and W. Leedham, 8, W. Latham, Liverpool and Monte Video, provision merchant—W. Jackson, Latham, Lancaster, timber dealer—C. H. Wall and C. Holt, Samsbury, near Preston, cotton and woollen goods—Manchester, furniture broker—S. L. Walter, Manchester, coal merchant—T. Gilbert, Lloyd's Coffee-house, City, underwriters—J. Hobson, Leeds, grocer—H. Brown, Leeds, grocer—R. Nicol, Tower-street, grocer—J. Williams, Linnaea, Flintshire, grocer—R. Austin, Kennington, linen-draper—T. Younger, senior, Sunderland, builder.

The will of the late J. H. Vivian, Esq., M.P. for Swansea, has been proved in London under £200,000. The residuary, and that of the late Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., under £80,000.

Holla Bene.

Now that public attention is drawn to the subject of the distribution of the Civil List—and especially with a popular minister in power—we have little fear that the wrong committed by Lord Aberdeen will be renewed. But while the subject is under consideration, it is to be desired that Minister principle which should regulate the distribution. Except Sir Robert Peel and Lord Aberdeen, we are not aware that any minister has ever made a public statement of his view; but these ministers held opinions on the subject diametrically opposed, not only as to the rights of the literature to the minister, but also as to the character of the men of letters to whom it ought to be awarded. Sir Robert Peel began with the principle that the fund is voted by way of reward—Lord Aberdeen by way of charity. Sir Robert gave it to the best men—Lord Aberdeen to the poorest. Before he considered a man's claim, Sir Robert asked "Is he distinguished?"—Lord Aberdeen, "Is he starving?" In his excellent letter to Southey—offering a baronetcy and a pension—the Great Minister laid down the rule with regard to the Literary Civil List. The money, he said, was "intended as an encouragement of literature." He consequently selected the worthiest objects for the nation's gratitude; and it is to his generous interpretation of the national desire that Southey, Wordsworth, Shrove, Turner, M'Culloch, Messrs. Airey, Faraday, Tennyson, and Mrs. Somerville owe the state rewards which they still enjoy. The late minister, Lord Aberdeen, instead of seeking the best men, sought out the least successful, and refused to grant a shilling, unless the applicant would sue in the form of a pauper. In this we think Lord Aberdeen took a false view of the case. Literary paupers have the Literary Fund to fall back on; but the Literary Fund which adds to its capital every year because it cannot find enough of pauperism to relieve. But the Civil Pension Fund is properly a reward; and national rewards are not, we imagine, the right of the unsuccessful. Sir Robert Peel's principle was, the true one.

Westminster is to be made a new city. When the changes proposed by Mr. Pemethorne and Sir Charles Barry shall have been completed, that part of the capital will scarcely know itself. Sir Charles's scheme is grand and startling. The chariot of "Improvement" runs over court and church with equal ease and indifference. The Lord Chancellor is kicked out of the way—and all the Judges of the land are sent adrift, no one knows whither. The House of Commons is to lose its church. Parliament Street is to be dug up and thrown into a new position. The House of Commons is to be taken from the public, and the cabinet are to drive away to fresh stands, and their horses to pastures new. All these changes are to be effected at a cost of about a million—without including the cost of the new Law Courts or of the new Bridge.

The ladies are at present wearing a broad, flapping, slouched hat, of brown chip, which overshadows their features like a huge parasol. Respecting this unbecoming covering—only occasionally seen in town but very common in the country, and particularly at the sea-side—the opinions of the gentlemen are exceedingly various. Some wisely regard them for their utility, others consider them as graceful and becoming, and many declare them decidedly ugly. Some energetic individual, who, in his own role, has existed alike his authority and his eloquence in the vain attempt to induce the ladies to abandon their own fancies and adopt his, finding the will of the gentle beings in the hope of attaining by stratagem, what he has failed to effect by argument. He has bought up all the hats of the description alluded to that the quiet little watering place of Southport can supply, and has distributed them among the humble damsels of the district, with a request that they will wear them on all occasions, while pursuing their ordinary avocations. The damsels have taken to them with the most perfect affection, and have fulfilled his wishes to the letter, for females of all classes love to be in fashion. The servants, donkey-drivers, and fish-girls of Southport, the town rustic, and the ruddy milk-maid at this moment all wear the round hat; but whether the straggle have the desired result is still "in the bosoms of humouredly at the artifice; and, as the sex generally make a point of having their own way, we feel assured that the strategist will take nothing by his motion.

War has tended in curious ways to promote some of the arts. In the trenches before Sebastopol, as we have lately seen, the historic art is cultivated by the Zouaves, and a new theatre has been built on the site of the ancient Heraculian. Letters from St. Petersburg speak of the rage which at present possess that capital for *tableaux vivans*,—which are got up on a costly scale, and with due attention to archeology and decoration. According to the *Times* correspondence these entertainments have been suggested by the highest personages of the realm. "The Emperor," says the correspondence in question, "having one day said, in presence of his courtiers, that the nobles ought to invent some plan for preventing the commerce of the capital from feeling too severely the present state of things, and for organising the blockade of the Baltic, they forthwith set about as persons of the highest class of society. As these *tableaux* represent the different episodes of Russian history to make purchases of the richest stuffs for suitable costume. *Tableaux vivans* for the relief of the suffering tradesmen are at this moment the fashion on the banks of the Neva, and each noble feels obliged to give at least one of these patriotic pantomimes to avoid incurring the anger of his master, when no more generous motive exists." Our own season has now running to seed.

"Our Village," it is felt, should contain some public memorial of the genius and presence which have made it famous. America, as well as England, it is thought, will be anxious to contribute towards the memorial of Henry Mitford; and a scheme has, therefore, been set on foot for collecting the mites of those who choose to render them in aid of such a monument over her grave, and building a plain memorial to bear the name of Mitford, in "Our Village."

Domestic Epitome.

The largest room in the world under a single roof, and unbroken by pillars or other obstructions, is at St. Petersburg, Russia, and is 650 feet in length, and 150 feet in breadth. By daylight it is used for military displays, and at night for a ball-room, when it is illuminated by 600 magnificent stoves, and 20,000 wax tapers are required to light it properly. The roof of this construction is a single arch of iron, the bars alone of which rests weighing 12,830 pounds.

It is again said, and more positively than ever, that the condition of the Empress Eugenie inspires hopes of a direct Napoleonic succession to the French throne.

The people of Russia are singularly quiet and orderly; Justice is well administered, but in a summary way. Caning is for the male sex. Whipping with birchen rods is reserved for the women, and is so generally received a custom that for causing this punishment to be administered by a matron, with as much decorum as the case will allow; nor from the peasant to the head household is there any exception.

Lord Ebrington has given notice of a motion for next session to the effect, that it is desirable that the British Museum, the National Gallery, and the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, should, like the Botanic Gardens at Kew, and the Hampton Court Palace and Gardens, be open to the public on Sunday afternoon.

The ravages caused by the gorseberry caterpillar this year in the neighbourhood of London have been most formidable. Whole acres of bushes in the market gardens are at the present time as bare of leaves as if it were the middle of winter, and the caterpillars, while destroying the foliage, are also eating the leaves of the plants, and thus depriving them of nourishment. It will be less than a week after this, and instances have even been noticed of bushes being devoured of their foliage in a single night.

During an excavation in Edward-street, Lancaster, a Roman coin, of the Emperor Trajan, wife of Aurelius, and who died A.D. 117, was picked up, in good preservation. It is made of some brass metal, the plating substance having been removed.

A party of nuns of the order of Notre Dame, eight in number, from Belgium, have taken up their abode in Sheffield, and opened a school on Sheffield Road. They frequently appear in the streets, and the novelty of their costume attracts much notice.

At Winchester, H. Smith, of the 4th, at Parkhurst barracks, shooting his fellow soldiers, and fired at N. Taylor, on the adjoining post, and wounded him in the arm.

At the same assizes a man named W. Fragnell, was indicted for the manslaughter of W. Head, at the West Yorkshire Assizes, married man, and was charged with the murder of a woman, and was met by his counsel under circumstances which showed he was endeavouring to accomplish the ruin of another; Fragnell rushed upon him, and struck him a single blow, which killed him.

A society is forming for the purpose of investigating and preserving the antiquities of the metropolitan county. Either the Marquess of Salisbury or Lord Londesborough will be invited to accept the office of president.

Lord Seymour has declined the office of Postmaster-General, which was offered to him by the government, his lordship had no objection to the office itself, but there are points connected with the foreign policy of the Government with which he cannot agree.

A new persecution cap has been invented, warranted in the extreme of wet and dry weather, and will either burn, or leave any residue to corrode the skin, or corrode the hair.

Each Lancaster shill weighs, when charged with powder, about 100lbs., and their cost is stated to be from 90s. to 90s. each. When made by hand, they are said to cost the enormous sum of £20 each. That Nestor of poets Mr. Rogers, kept a diary about in his carriage this fine weather. He was the other day visiting his friend, Dr. W. Beattie, at Upper Norwood, Rogers completed ninety-two the early part of this month.

Eliza Massey, the wife of a Liverpool pugilist, aged only 31, has died of glaucoma at the Liverpool Hospital, London. The unfortunate lady resided with her husband, who kept from eight to twelve cab horses, over stables situated at 9, Stephen's Mews, adjoining Rathbone-place, Oxford-street. Her sufferings had been as described in the columns of the most extraordinary and especially his friend, Dr. W. Beattie, at Upper Norwood, Rogers completed ninety-two the early part of this month.

A sentence recently passed in Switzerland upon a man found guilty of sacrilege, shows considerable ingenuity, in the art of punishment. The criminal was to be exposed for a quarter of an hour in the iron collar used at executions, and under the surveillance of the executioner; to receive publicly 600 strokes of the rod from the hand of the same dread officer; five years of hard labour; to remain 10 years within the walls of the prison; to be unable to marry, and to lose all civil and political rights; to pass through certain religious exercises; and finally to confess his crime in the church—a rod in his hand and a cord round his neck. The tribunal from which his sentence proceeded, said that Oswald, it is said that the man who was sentenced, could be paid with eggs, to great has been the quantity of these articles of crockery exported to that colony, where very few are wanted.

The coronation of the Emperor of Russia will take place at Moscow in the autumn.

The following programme of an evening's theatrical performance in the camp before Sebastopol is curious, as showing the character of the French soldiers, and their eagerness to seize an opportunity of passing the time in the most agreeable manner. "L'Inferno Theatre d'Inkermann, Sunday, May 20.—The amateur performers of the 2nd Zouaves will give the following spectacle:—1. Le Bal du Sauvage, folie-vaudeville, in three acts by MM. Boigny and Confie Interlude. 4. Comedie Interlude, sung by an English Sergeant. As the performance will be long, the curtain will rise at half-past seven precisely."

The fire-shells which destroyed the Turkish frigates at Sinope, were invented by a Frenchman—submitted to our government, and "pooh-pooh'd."

The possibility of telegraphic communication between England and America was not long since a subject destined to count among the wonders of the age. The submarine cable to connect Cape Breton with Newfoundland has just been shipped and in less than two months the line will be in operation.

Paris alone spends £200,000 annually in rose-buds. France even exports roses to the United States.

Louis Napoleon has gained by the freedom of the City of London, which was presented to him on his visit, list, the right to drive a carriage through Temple bar without paying toll; 2nd, the permission to keep a shop in London without serving any apprenticeship; and 3rd, that his Imperial Majesty has become eligible to the occupation of the almonshouses belonging to certain city charities.

Prince Albert sold all his cattle at the recent Paris show, but refused to part with a pair of black and white high bred cows, worth £1,000, for one of the cows and two hens. A cock and a hen of the same breed, 400s., £16.

A grandson of Sheridan, the son of the Hon. Mrs. Norton, resides at the island of St. Helena, and is called "Entertaining a romantic attachment for a Neapolitan peasant girl, he married her, and lives in a very humble style.

In the trunk of a tree lately felled at Battersea, a large aerolite or meteoric stone was found imbedded. It is now in the Museum of Economic Geology.

Among the celebrities who have visited North Wales we may name the ex-President of the United States, Mr. Millard Fillmore, who paid a visit to the Britannia and Menai bridges; and Cardinal Wiseman, who, during a brief sojourn at Holywell, bathed in the far-famed well of St. Winefride. By Sir B. Hall, after his acceptance of the office of President of the Board of Public Works, directs that 200 new seats shall be placed in the public promenade of the Regent's park, and he has given orders for the opening of Kew-gardens to the public during the whole of the Sundays.

In an action tried at Edinburgh, Lord Justice Clerk ruled that a letter sent to the editor of a newspaper for insertion, but afterwards asked to be withdrawn by the writer, before its publication, was not the property of the editor to do what he liked with it, and that he was not bound to insert it, but was at liberty to insert it, if that if already in type, he might demand payment for putting it into type.

A new series of historical tableaux, of a very attractive and superior kind, has been open at the *Porte de la Ville* theatre in Paris. The subject is "Paris" itself, the story of which city, from the earliest time, is rendered to the eye pictorially in thirty representations. The show is spoken of in high terms, and will probably draw a vast number of the summer visitors to the theatre.

Mr. Sherry, of the House of Commons, has been asked by the House of Commons, that next session, he shall move "An address to Her Majesty praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to appoint a Commission to inquire into the state of the Authorized version of the Bible, and to prepare a plan for the revision of the same." Some notable ameliorations have been effected in the Paris Exhibition. Orange trees have been arranged before the grand entrance and in the gardens; cheap trains have been organized from the provincial towns; Fridays are to be made two free days; Mondays four sons days; Sundays being henceforth one free day. Measures are now in progress that will enable excursionists of the working class to enter the building any day at the cheap rate of four sous.

A beautiful boiler explosion took place at the Tower Grindmill, Sheffield. The boiler in question was a new one put up by Messrs Wood, Brothers, and the men were testing it at the time of the accident. Two men named Hill and Broughton lost their lives, and three others were very seriously injured. Mr. Marshall, the manager of the works, narrowly escaped with his life. He was standing at the time of the explosion within a few yards of the boiler, on the steps of the counting-house. Such was the force of the explosion, that it carried the boiler through the yard gate, in which street it came to rest.

It having been found difficult to obtain a sufficiency of artificers for the field batteries of the Royal Artillery, and the horse and rocket brigades, the Board of Ordnance has considered it expedient to import a number of artificers from the continent. A number of farmers, shoeing smiths, wheelwrights, collar makers, saddlers and coach smiths. The rate of daily pay has also been increased, as an inducement to these classes to volunteer.

The last season at the Italian Opera House, at Vienna, has been a failure, causing a loss of £15,000.

A marble statue of Sir Robert Walpole has been placed upon its pedestal in the long corridor leading from Westminster Hall to the entrance of the Houses of Lords and Commons. The work is from the chisel of Mr. John Bell, and represents the fat, burly person of Walpole, in the address of the House of Commons, with one hand thrust into his bosom, and in an attitude and with an expression of boldness—one might almost say of effrontery—characteristic of the man.

The new Beer Bill, introduced on Sunday, is entitled "An Act to repeal, alter, and amend the Act of the 17th and 18th years of her present Majesty, for the further regulating the Sale of Beer and other liquors on the Lords'-day, and to substitute other provisions in lieu thereof." It contains five clauses, and declares that as the result of the Beer Act has been attended with inconvenience to the public, the said Act is repealed, and the hours for public houses to be open are now on Sunday, Christmas-day, Good Friday, or on any fast or thanksgiving day, from 1 to 3, and from 5 to 11.

The quiet little hamlet of Clapton, in the parish of Midsomer Norton, in the above county, has been alarmed by the almost sudden death of Mrs. Emma Cunniff, wife of a highly respectable farmer of that place. The deceased was 27 years of age, and, in consequence of the suspicious nature of the circumstances attending her death, the coroner has been obliged to hold an inquest, and commence an inquest on the body. The contents of the stomach having been submitted to analysis by Mr. Herapath, the eminent chemist of Bristol, undoubted traces of arsenic have been discovered.

That most industrious monster the Sea Serpent, has already entered upon his laborious office of affording paragraphs for the press, by appearing off Recluse, the very instant that Parliament was prorogued. He has, however, much disappointed his friends, and especially his captors, by assuming, when taken, the shape of an enormous conger eel.

The recruiting for the Army is at present going on at the rate of 60,000 men a year.

Lord Clarendon said the other day in the House of Lords, to characterize the intimate union of the two countries, that there was no longer either a French or an English Cabinet, but a single one, the members of which sat indifferently on one or the other side of the Channel. "The case is," he said, "that we will be only one people from the day when Queen Victoria made her entry into Paris."

The Emperor of Russia, a short time ago, refused to allow any Bible Societies in his empire, though formerly they were common. He is now, however, much changed, and Zarsaid he had discovered that they were all connected with political movements.

A few young lads, whilst basking near the point of Ness, Orkney, caught a living shark, about three feet long, which was lying at the bottom of the sea.

It is some comfort for those who trust to Time, to learn that such frenzy as Mlle. Cruvelli excited has died away deservedly into the most utter indifference; and that the Lady comtesse, as she goes out, is no longer a subject of conversation, or of curiosity.

The salaries paid to the clerks of Poor Law Unions in England and Wales, amount annually to £73,693.

A joint-stock company for undertaking the business of war, is now in course of formation, with a proposed capital of £200,000.

King Leopold and two of his children have been to Antwerp to inaugurate the Exhibition of Painting and Sculpture, held every third year in that picturesque home of Flemish Art. M. de Keyser, Vice-President of the Managing Committee, received the royal party.

The most talented sometimes fall into egregious and laughable errors. Richard B. Horswell, a student at Oxford, and on the stage of Covent Garden, he undertook to instruct the actors. "Now, observe," said he, "here's Mr. Young, here's Mr. Kemble. Well, the guards come on—Mr. Young draws his sword, and finds he has not got it. This Hibernian explanation became a jocular tradition of the great actor."

The Editor was talking a few days since with one of the Peninsular veterans, he thus expressed himself on the present state of the war—"In Spain it was a time of war: in the Crimea it is a war of time."

The ex-Royal family of France visited Carnarvon Castle, and the following autographs were entered in the visiting-book—"Marie Amelie," "Duc et Duchesse de Nemours," "Princesse de Salerne," "Duc et Duchesse d'Aumale." Her Majesty, who, on entering the Castle, looked at the statue of the Venetian Republic, and, plainly attired in plain mourning, with a blue sunshade, and carried a French parasol. Most of the ladies of the Royal party were hats.

We have to record the demise of Viscount Hereford, the Premier Viscount of the English Peerage, who expired at his residence, in Wilton-crescent, in the prime of manhood. He was born May 3, 1809, and married in 1841, Miss Ravenscroft, daughter of the late Mr. Ravenscroft, by whom he leaves issue a youthful family. His eldest son, Richard, born in 1843, is a student at the University. The late peer was a very respectable man, and his death will be lamented by a large circle.

The inscription on the Peel monument in the City is (simply)—"Peel, born 5th February, 1788; died 2nd July, 1850."

The proprietors of the *Standard*, Mr. Vernon, and Mr. Wood, have resolved not to permit preaching on the Exchange stairs on Sunday.

A fatal accident has occurred at the Royal Brewery, Brentford, owing to the fall of a portion of a wall. Five or six children were playing there, and two were killed. A third was buried beneath the rubbish, and was sheltered in some way, and crawled out uninjured.

David McDowell, a chemist of Tynmouth, was charged, with setting fire to his shop, and endangering the lives of sixteen persons occupying tenement dwellings under the same roof. It was proved that he had removed a quantity of fixtures and stock from the premises, and set two before the fire. These were insured with the Norwich Insurance Co. He was found guilty, and sentenced to 15 years transportation.

Recently the boys of the three "Shoeblack Brigades" went to Richmond Park, by water, accompanied by a large number of men in bright uniforms of the Royal Blues, and the Yellow Societies, caused many a good humoured smile from the people in the Strand, as the 120 lads marched along with a band, and banners gaily painted with emblems appropriate to their humble but useful profession. "Shoeblack Brigades" were present, who showed by their dignified bearing that they had no need to come to the park, and others were not forgotten who were serving in the Black Sea and Baltic fleets. Football, cricket, and other boyish amusements were enjoyed in the park, after which the steamer returned. The sight of many hundreds of boys, and the sight of the river told how hearty is the sympathy felt for those who are enjoying a holiday made sweet by honest labour. There are many shoe-blacks in the streets who will not join any of the societies. More than 22,000 a-year is earned by the boys in London.

Very exaggerated accounts at each reached France respecting the loss which the allies incurred in the recent attacks on the Malakoff and Redan, by which the public mind was painfully affected. The fact is, so many years have passed since the Crimea has been a subject that is termed war, that it is difficult to believe they are so far removed from the period of the battles of the first Empire, when 1,200 cannon stretched bleeding on the field scores of thousands, that they are excited to the utmost on hearing of the loss of a few hundred men, and that they do not expect the fifteenth even the twentieth part of those numbers.

Few of the thousands who enter the Thames think that the great stream on which vessels of the largest size are afloat is, in fact, an artificial canal, raised in many places considerably above the level of the surrounding country. It is a singular fact, and it is singular that they should have no record of its first execution. The artificial bank of the river extends, either on one side of the river or the other, almost from the Nore to Richmond in Surrey, and in some places may be found many fragments of the old works of repairing a breach made by a high and violent tide at Dagenham in Essex. On this occasion (1707) a breach was made in this bank of the river of 1,000 yards wide and nearly 20 feet deep, by which the accident 100 yards of rich land in Dagenham field were overflowed, and nearly 120 persons were killed, and the Thames, forming a sandbank nearly a mile in length, that extended over one-half of the channel.

We regret to announce the death of the Duke of Manchester, who had just completed his 56th year. He is succeeded by his son, Viscount Manchester, who is now in the Continent.

On Sunday the danger of small boats for pleasure parties was again fully portrayed by the loss of no less than three lives near Hammersmith Bridge. The bodies were not recovered a late hour.

A fire broke out in San Francisco, on the 4th of July, and before it could be checked nearly 8,000 dollars' worth of property was destroyed.

From the mines all accounts agree in pronouncing the present one of the most successful years since the discovery of the gold mine.

Richard James Fobbs was received into Guy's Hospital, having been knocked down by a four-wheel chair in the Borough, the wheels passing over his head. He died shortly after. A youth named Wiseman was also knocked down and killed by a four-wheel chair, the wheels passing direct up the body and crushing him dreadfully.

An inquest was held on the body of Sarah Rolph, aged 17, who committed suicide by drowning, under most distressing circumstances. Verdict, "Temporary Insanity."

John Samuel Smith, committed suicide by hanging himself from the grating of the door of her cell in the House of Detention, by a handkerchief. She was on remand for shoplifting.

The foundation-stone of a new Assize-hall, Judges' lodgings, &c., has been laid at Taunton by the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, Lord Portman.

The express train which left Edinburgh at 9.50 on Monday, ran off the rails about three miles north of Berwick. It is very difficult to ascertain how one life was saved by the express train. One American lady, as soon as she was dragged out, desired to know the address she was to write to for damages. Another lady entreated that her plan of Sebastopol should be recovered; she was studying the plan when the accident occurred. Some of the medical men, who were brought in, were laughing, and one young man, finding a smash inevitable, got under his seat, and as soon as the carriage upset got out, and ran with great rapidity into Berwick for assistance, which was at once sent. The medical men, who were brought in, were laughing, and one young man, finding a smash inevitable, got under his seat, and as soon as the carriage upset got out, and ran with great rapidity into Berwick for assistance, which was at once sent.

The magnificent weather which has been experienced during the past week has entirely changed the prospects that were entertained of the grain and other crops. Just as it was feared that vast quantities of grain throughout the country would be altogether spoiled, the weather came in and the farmers and gardeners, though in some instances a little damage has been sustained. The wheat crop was everywhere admitted to be abundant, and the only thing required to insure a good harvest was fine weather. This has come, and it is not probable that the agriculturalists will have much reason for further complaint.

A heavy excursion train, conveying about 1,000 persons, on its return journey from Blackpool to Sowerby-bridge, Yorkshire, was overtaken by a heavy rain in the neighbourhood of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, near Tordunton. The line at that place is on a considerable ascent, and owing to the slippery state of the rails from wet weather, the excursion train, for want of steam, had come almost to a stand.

Mr. Edmund Wolchouse, M.P. for East Norfolk, died at his residence, Thorpe, near Norwich. The hon. gentleman represented Norfolk from 1817 till last June, when he retired in favour of Mr. H. Stracey. In politics he was a strict conservative.

An infant school was opened at Gibraltar on the 12th inst. The establishment of this addition to the moral requirements of Gibraltar has been caused by an investigation into the great want of education in that town. It is estimated that in Gibraltar alone there are 2,000 children under five years of age for whom there are no means of instruction provided, and for whom there are no means of instruction provided, and for whom there are no means of instruction provided.

The act passed in the late session to diminish expenses and delay in the administration of criminal justice in certain cases, is issued. There are 24 statutes with a schedule of forms. The object of this act is to diminish the expense of the trial of a criminal, and to prevent the article stolen shall not exceed in value 10s. or 20s. with attempt to commit larceny from the person, or simple larceny.

A working man, a bell hanger, in North Shields, has received information that he has become entitled to a very large fortune—report states £70,000.

Last week a gentleman called at the Union Baths, Plymouth, and ordered a cold water bath, for which he paid, having first had it increased from the ordinary depth of 13 inches to about 19 inches. The bath was ordered, and the attendants received no answer, the door was burst open, and the victim was found lying on the floor with the face and head immersed, quite dead. The surface of the water was covered with thick froth containing camphor, and a glass tumbler which he had brought with him and papers which had contained a letter, were found scattered in the room. Decadent is supposed to have gone to Plymouth on Saturday, which returns to London to-day (Saturday). He was about 5 feet 6 inches high, and had the features and accent of a Polish Jew. He wore a dark coat, black and white striped trousers, bristling waistcoat, and leather boots. He was wearing a watch, and his pockets were found a porte-monnaie containing 7s. or 8s. and two pairs of steel spectacles, the cases of which were marked "Pratt, optician, 240, Oxford-street, London."

Hamburg papers publish an inflammatory letter from "Archibald Gordon" to "Prince Gortschakov," in which he exhorts him to fight for "that orthodox faith, of which Russia is now the Noah's ark." He also congratulates the General on having the same name (Michael) as that archangel who "combated the infernal powers, and saved him to hell." "It is a good omen," adds the paper.

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